

THE TRIBUNE.
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26.
FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY.

Errors.—In the absence of the Editor, caused by illness, the following corrections were made in his "Remarks on the Whigs": "The Whigs are not a party, but a collection of men, who, for the sake of power, are willing to do anything." "The Whigs are not a party, but a collection of men, who, for the sake of power, are willing to do anything." "The Whigs are not a party, but a collection of men, who, for the sake of power, are willing to do anything."

Mr. PHENIX.—Our citizens were thrown into quite a state of excitement yesterday by an announcement in the Journal of Commerce of the death of Mr. Phenix, our Member of Congress in Washington. It will be seen by our Washington Letter that the report is untrue.

The Postage Reform.

We cannot see why there should be continual differences between this paper and the *Courier & Enquirer*. That paper is not at all in our way, and we are quite willing it should serve the public and extend its own influence in any way which to it shall seem good. We never cross its path, and would prefer, since it is at present of the party to which we have always belonged, to live in peace with it. We are willing it should glorify itself as the most efficient, consistent and devoted Whig paper, or Clay paper, the world ever saw. Why, then, can it not allow us, in our own humble sphere, to pursue our own course and do what little good is in our power? Certainly, the spectacle of habitual sparring between two Whig journals is not profitable or edifying to their friends.

The *Courier* of Wednesday, after copying our proposition of a fixed and uniform rate of Postage by weight on all Printed Matter conveyed in the Mails, proceeds to comment on it as follows:

"Here is a direct proposition to reduce the present postage on the *Tribune* and all other papers when sent a distance less than fifty miles to one quarter of the present rates; and when sent a greater distance, it is very modestly asked to have it carried at one-fourth the price at which it is proposed to permit the *Courier* and other large papers to pass through the mails!"

"The *disinterestedness* of this proposition; its manifest *patriotism*; the *most* desire which it evinces to benefit the Post Office Department by a noble sacrifice of everybody's interest but their own, is so manifest that we will not say another word on the subject."

"But let us examine the other branch of this recommendation. 'All printed matter, not issued periodically and steadily, 12 cents per pound for less than 500 miles, and 24 cents for over 500 miles.'—This includes, of course, all books; and this would compel the Post Office Department to carry a very large sized octavo of 467 pages from this city to New Orleans for the sum of twenty-five cents! And this too, under the plan of expediting the mails, and increasing the revenues of the Department! A greater absurdity never was attempted to be palmed upon the public, and exhibits in bold relief the inconsistency of those who have been most prominent in demanding Post Office reform. Why, the *HARPER*, *WINCHESTER* the publisher of the *New York*, and the publishers generally in this city, including the regular publishers and those who belong to the 'Cheap Literature' party, would, on an average, send out of this city by the mails, three thousand pounds of printed matter per day, and the wheels of the Post Office Department would be clogged up so thoroughly, that letters would be a month reaching places in the interior which are now within ten days of the city. In short, the Post Office would become a great transportation office for the *trash* known as 'Cheap Literature,' instead of answering the purpose for which it was instituted—the interchange of correspondence on social and business matters."

It will be seen that our proposition is that the Post Office shall carry a hundred pounds of *Tribune* or other moderate-sized journals at the same price which it charges for a hundred pounds of the *measmoths*. The *Courier's* proposition is that it shall charge the same for carrying one hundred pounds of our paper as four hundred pounds of its own. Which of these propositions is 'modest,' 'disinterested,' or 'patriotic,' we will not say, but the public cannot fail to see which is just.

The weight of a package is what causes it to delay, embarrass or impede the Mails, and not the number of pieces of which it is composed. If the *Courier* sends 100 copies daily to New Orleans and we four hundred weighing the same as the *Courier's* one hundred (though there is no such difference in the size or weight of the two papers) we can imagine no reason why our package should be charged four times as much as the *Courier's*. Reader, can you?

And now a single word as to our disinterestedness. We send by Mail ten times as many copies of our Weekly, which is above the average size of newspapers, as of our Daily, which is below. Need we add a word?

Well, then, as to the other branch of this recommendation, we have proposed that Printed Matter not periodical shall be conveyed in the Mails at a charge of fifty per cent. advance on the charge for periodicals. We make the distinction only on the ground that it will be more difficult for the Department to carry ten thousand pounds which may be all thrown upon it at once than the same weight which comes along steadily five hundred pounds at a time. At the rate we suggest, the Post Office would receive over \$500 for carrying a ton of non-periodical matter any distance over 500 miles, and we have not a doubt that, considering the great and constantly increasing facilities afforded by Steamboats and Railroads, it would make a handsome profit on the transportation of this very matter, regarded by itself. We are sure that a private company, managing the Post Office, would gladly under, take to convey all Printed Matter not periodical for \$250 per ton under 500 miles and \$500 per ton for greater distances. Then why cannot the Government?

And now a closing word as to 'modesty.' Our amiable cotemporary is perfectly willing his own paper should be carried any distance at the rate (when wet) of some \$100 per ton, but he thinks it atrocious that "the *trash* known as 'Cheap Literature'" should be carried at five times that price! We are afraid the public does not value the results of his lucubrations so much above those of Miss SEDGWICK, DANA, HAWTHORN, WILLIS, &c. as he does. However, that is a matter of taste, which we must leave to the judgment of others.

The *Courier* cites us as representing the newspapers of England as conveyed absolutely free of postage, and triumphantly asserts that they pay a stamp duty. Certainly they do; but that does not go into the Post Office Treasury. We cited the fact only to show that a Penny Postage on Letters more than sustained the Post Office, carrying Newspapers without charge.—That is all.

We learn from the Portland Argus that Edward Kavanagh, ex-Governor of Maine, died at his residence in New Castle Saturday evening last. Mr. Kavanagh was born April 27, 1795, and consequently was in the 49th year of his age.

"THE WASHINGTONIAN" is the title of a spirited Temperance paper just started at Richmond, Va., by James B. Toier.

The *Evening Post* ought to know something of the subjects it discusses. It states that "a pound of raw cotton makes half a dozen yards of Cloth," when in fact the average product is a little over three yards of Cloth from a pound of Cotton. Now, as Cotton has risen over three cents a pound, it is evident that the increased price of Cloth should be at least one cent from that cause alone. The Post indeed argues that the recent rise of Cotton is *speculative*. We do not think it is; but if it were, what then? Should a maker of Cotton goods sell them for less than it would cost him to replace the raw material?—When Cotton fell in a short time from nineteen cents to eight, the manufacturers had to pocket the loss on their goods. Is it not reasonable that they should in like manner profit by a rise in the raw material on their hands when it occurs?

The Post must be aware that Cotton goods were unreasonably depressed a while ago, for it moralized with ill-concealed exultation over the failure of Senator Simmons last summer. Now it finds fault because the manufacturers do not go on making goods at those ruinous prices.—Cotton has risen 50 per cent. and we are glad of it; Wool also has risen twenty-five per cent. and yet the Post grumbles that the manufacturers do not go on making fabrics as cheap as ever. Is this reasonable?

Why not? The Post tell us how much more the 'housewife' has to pay now for her 'brass kettle' and 'smoothing irons' under the high Protective Duties now levied than the low Revenue Tariff of 1841? The Post says our housewives now pay one hundred and forty per cent. Tariff Tax on their 'smoothing irons,' &c. If this is true, the Price Current will show it. How many times must we dare the Post to back its assertions with proof? Is it not conscious of deceiving its readers?

So with regard to its importing allies. They talk of the Manufacturers making thirty per cent. on their investments! If they believed this, they would be deep in manufacturing before a month; and there are abundance of manufacturers, that could be set to work in a month, to be sold for less than cost. Then why do n't these gentlemen dip in for 'thirty per cent.'? Because they know that no such average profits have ever been made in manufacturing; a few may do very well, many live, and some fail, at this very time, in this as in every other business. If its profits are at any time above the average, enough will rush into it to put the boot on the other leg very speedily. Competition will reduce prices and profits to the general level whenever they for a moment rise above it. The Post understands this.

Representing Licentiousness.

One who subscribes himself "Your reader," though not always admirer, sends us a long and bitter homily against the enactment of any law to punish Seduction. We cannot imagine how he came to think we would publish it—we must decline. While we rejoice right heartily in the verdict which acquitted Amelia Norman, and believe that nine-tenths of our unreprieved population do likewise, he must know, if he is indeed our 'reader,' that our course on this subject has not been at all impelled by this case. We have for years maintained that the deliberate seducer is a more depraved and wanton villain than the thief, and that whatever reason exists for punishing the latter is equally pertinent and imperative with regard to the former. We have not much faith in penal legislation, but so long as we have penalties, let them be dealt out in equal measure to all transgressors.

Our 'reader' is afraid that innocent men will be sworn into State Prison by unprincipled women. We will take our share of that risk cheerfully. No woman whose fame is unsullied will blast her own character for the sake of sending somebody to State Prison; and no jury will convict a man of good character of a State Prison offence on the mere oath of a fallen woman. There is no danger of injustice in the premises, except to the human wolves who go about creating desolation and misery whenever they can, and for these the State Prison is the safest place.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—We mentioned some time since that Mr. Webster designed to make New-York his residence, and prosecute here the profession of the law. The arrangements have since been completed and Mr. Webster expects to be here early in March. He associates with him Joseph W. Moulton, Esq., and Edgar S. Van Winkle, Esq., members of the bar in this City—the first taking charge of the Chancery, and the second of the law practice. Mr. Webster confines himself to the duties of a counsellor and barrister. Their offices are to be on the second floor of the Exchange, above the post office.

The Government have applied for judgment in the U. S. Circuit Court against Thomas G. Morgan, late Collector at New-Orleans, for \$274,000, which he has received and not accounted for.

If this be true, what becomes of John Tyler's boast, in his last Message, that there had been no defalcations under his Administration?

BEEF AND PORK.—Our readers will find on the Last Page of to-day's paper a table showing the price of 'Beef and Pork for each month for twenty-one years; also the Average for each year for the same period, viz: from 1823 to 1844, inclusive."

PRESENTATION OF A CLAY BANNER.—A Special Meeting of the Third Ward Clay Club was held at Washington Hall, last evening, for the reception of a Banner executed by Mr. JAMES ACKERMAN. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and the affair went off with great eclat. The Chair was taken by WILLIAM DODGE, Esq., President of the Club; and the Banner presented, in behalf of Mr. ACKERMAN, by JOSEPH HOSIE, Esq., and received by Mr. DODGE. Both of the last-named gentlemen made spirited and appropriate addresses on the occasion. The Banner is tastefully got up, and made of white silk, with the simple inscription, in gilt letters—"THE THIRD WARD HENRY CLAY CLUB." Excellent Speeches were made by MESSRS. J. S. THAYER, E. BROOKS and GEORGE BLUNT.

During the evening, a challenge was received from the Fifteenth Ward Clay Club, offering to wager a splendid Silk Banner that the Fifteenth Ward would poll a heavier vote for HENRY CLAY than the Third. The challenge was accepted.

FIRE.—A building called the Shamrock House, in that part of the city of Rochester known as Dublin, and occupied by Christopher Mitchell as a grocery and tavern, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 22d. Loss about \$3000, which is covered by insurance.

GROWTH OF CINCINNATI.—We learn by a table published in the Cincinnati Gazette, that 3,767 buildings have been erected in that city during the last four years, as follows: 1840, 406; 1841, 806; 1842, 852 and 1843, 1003.

New-York Office-Seekers in Albany, &c.

It is generally understood that the Governor today sent to the Senate a batch of nominations for the offices in your city. All his coaxing and wheedling in favor of EDMONDS to the Surrogate, being unavailing, he was forced to drop him. His next favorite was CHARLES McVEAN, formerly member of Congress from Montgomery County. He had the smallest fraction of the Assembly Delegation in his favor, and has been opposed most vehemently by Senator VARIAN, who wanted the office for his friend CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON. But the Governor has nominated McVEAN, who will probably be confirmed, and thus the fat office be disposed of. SLAMM looks unutterable things, but I think the world will survive notwithstanding.

Next comes the Port Warden vacancy. WANDER, the special favorite of Mike Walsh, has the nomination. The reason of Capt GLOVER's failure—keep a straight face, I beg of you!—was his active participation in the festivities of the Congress Hall Cotillion! Alas! that Cotillion! Sad havoc did it make with the fond hopes of many hungry office-seekers! AMASA J. PARKER, the would-be Circuit Judge of this District, barely escaped being engulfed in this terrible Maelstrom. He had nearly finished his toilet, preparatory to the ball, when a friend burst into his room, almost out of breath with terror. "Don't go—don't go," he exclaimed with tremendous emphasis. "Why not?" asked PARKER, in perfect bewilderment. "Because," replied the friend, "I have just been told positively by a friend of the Governor, that he is very much opposed to all such light amusements, and if you go, it will be certain death to all your hopes." PARKER stood aghast—heaved a deep-drawn sigh, and—did not go! What a pity poor GLOVER had not had one such kind friend in his need!

Some other nominations were sent in—what, I have not learned definitely. There is no mistake about the appointments of DALY and McMURRAY. The friends of Judge INGLIS have done all they could, but the fiat has gone forth. They now threaten that if he is superseded, he shall be the next candidate for the Mayoralty. By the way, do you know that Mr. JEREMIAH is bringing every thing to bear, to secure for himself the next nomination for Mayor? It is even so. And his judicious trimming of sails to every breeze, to secure the darling prize, is ridiculous enough. He is an "Old Hunker," and so hopes he is safe on that score. But as the "Barn-burners" are very numerous in New York, he tries now and then to soft-soap them a little. To-day, when an attempt was made to send the bill cutting up your Flour Inspectorship into quarters, to the City Delegation, where it would have been smothered, he opposed the effort and it failed. Between the two factions, he hopes to seize the bone. An amusing race will that be between *Ald JEREMIAH* and *Judge INGLIS*. A shrewd old politician of your city, however, guarantees that both will have the empty porringer to hold.

Admiral HOFFMAN has complete control of the Assembly. As I predicted, the "Old Hunkers" haven't a man that dare grapple with old "Iron Grey." This is well known. Hence the first object sought to be obtained by gentlemen of the Lobby is the promise of the Admiral to favor their project. That attained, the victory is deemed certain. The applicant to throw open the business of weighing in your City in ecstasies this morning. HOFFMAN had told him his bill should pass, and the delighted fellow was crowing at a great rate. So too, with your friend JIM CONNER, who found, when he had secured his berth in the County Clerk's office, that the *fastest* take had been gouged out of him by the law of last winter. He, too, had been holding a confab with HOFFMAN, and the old mar told him his bill should go through! CONNER nearly burst his straps with joy!

The presence of the Admiral, has produced a decided amelioration in the treatment of the Radicals by the Old Regency. Mrs. Governor BOUCK gives her first soirée on Thursday evening, and has been very particular to invite the 'Barn-burners' and their wives! "Last year," said one of these to me, "we had to eat at the second table the leavings of the Old Hunkers." But now, old Hoffman is here, we can take the first cut!" He was not far out of the way.—The fact is, the Old Regency are kept in a perfect paroxysm of fear by HOFFMAN. They are like the mice in the fable—unanimously of the opinion that a bell ought to be put on his neck, but then—who'll do it? Ay! that's the rub.

"Constitutional Reform" is to be the hobby. BOUCK & Co. want to dodge, but can't do it.—A leading politician of the Radicals in this City, recently said to Gov. BOUCK, in conversation,—"Sir, we wish you distinctly to understand that the Radical portion of the Party will support no man for next Governor who is not pledged to permitting the People to vote on the question of Convention or No Convention." "Why, my dear Sir," replied the Governor, "I am not opposed to that. Don't you see I say so in my Message." "Your Message," was the answer, "is read both ways. We must have something more explicit." Such is the universal feeling among the 'Barn-burners.' But you will find the 'Old Regency' won't yield an inch. Vide the movements in the Senate, which are but the index to the determination, out of doors.

When I forwarded you a list of the House Committees, I intimated my belief that the Mechanics had been sold in the formation of the State Prison Committee. Such was the intention, but the dish has been overturned. The mechanics have made a convert of one of the Committee, and this gives them a clear majority, who will speedily report a bill similar to that of the last session, to employ the convicts in mining at the North. There was, as I supposed, an unworthy attempt made, in the formation of this Committee, to fabricate a little political capital. Mr. HUNTINGTON, an enlightened mechanic from Ontario, was urged upon the SPEAKER, as the individual whom the mechanics wished placed on the Committee, as the minority, speaking politically. Their wishes were entirely disregarded, and Mr. HALL, a lawyer of Auburn, was placed there to represent the Whigs. As Mr. H. had formerly been a contractor at this prison, the object of the manoeuvre is too palpable to be mistaken. Supposing as a matter of course, that he would be opposed to the asked-for Reform, the Loco-Focos intended that he should come forward with the adverse report, that thus they might fix upon the Whigs the stigma of being hostile to the interests of the Mechanics. I have too much confidence in the good sense and integrity of Mr. HALL, to believe he will lend himself to such uses. I hope he may show the Loco-Foco SPEAKER and his backers, that they have bitten fire.

I wrote you last week, that the Governor had nominated ANTHONY BLANCHARD, as Surrogate of this county. So strenuous has been the opposition to this appointment, and so many political sins have been brought home to him, that the Governor to-day, *withdrew the nomination*. A batch of Schenectady appointments, which had been sent in, were also withdrawn to-day! So we go. There is something in the wind beyond all question. Time must reveal the secret.

The peculiar position of your Mr. BOSWORTH, excites much comment. Here he votes with the "Old Hunkers," and is considered so certain for them, that he has been placed in positions where his vote will save or ruin them. But all the New-Yorkers say, that in New-York, he has always ranked as a "Barn-burner," of the most orthodox order. In behalf of the anxious public, I respectfully call upon this prince of wags to define his position!

A Whig County Convention for this County assembled at the City Hall to-day, to fix upon

a ratio of representation of the several wards and towns of the County, in future nominating Conventions. The special business was, however, postponed until another day. But the Convention passed unanimously a most stinging resolution against the confirmation of JOHN C. SPENCER. You can scarcely imagine the intensity of feeling in this vicinity in relation to that question. I will only say with him of old, "Is there not a cause?" Yours, &c. WATCHTOWER.

THE TALKING MACHINE.—Having seen in one or two papers an account of this new invention we went with a friend yesterday to see it.—Mr. FABER, the artist, speaks only German, yet he has taught his machine to speak English, and speak it too better than German. And what is still more curious, it gives some of our difficult sounds better than Mr. FABER himself can pronounce them. The 'th,' for instance, which is the Rubicon in our language to a German, it gives like a native-born American. Indeed, we do not believe the "Native American Party" itself could tell the difference. On asking Mr. FABER how it came to pass his machine could speak better English than German, he replied: "Why should n't it?—it is American born." The sounds issue from the lips of a Mask that as they open and shut reveal a tongue that plays like the living member, though not so 'limberly.' It is really laughable to see this bust placed upright with a turbaned head and whiskered face slowly enunciating in a whining tone, sounds which we have heretofore considered as belonging exclusively to our species. It beats the parrot out and out. It will go through our alphabet and numerals with great precision, and say "three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three" as a German may despair of ever saying. It speaks with a decided tone, as if it had lost its palate; and with great deliberation. If Mr. FABER himself could speak English, we have no doubt his wooden pupil would improve rapidly, and enunciate much more readily. The grave, solemn countenance never changes, no matter how funny the words may be. Uncivil as it may seem, one cannot help laughing in this mysterious creature's face, when with head erect and glassy eyes fixed on some distant object he says: Good-mor-nin—gentlemen and la-dies." He undertook to sing "Hail Columbia, Happy Land," but we cannot say he was a Grisi or a Clara Novella—however, he stopped now and then and performed some 'shakes' admirably. We thought he sung better in Dutch than English. The perfection of the instrument may be seen in the correctness with which it pronounces not only the full vowel sounds but the middle sounds. Mr. F. has been engaged on it seventeen years, and it took him seven years to get the sound of 'e' alone.

Mr. FABER is a good musician and composer as well as instrument maker.

The *Manchester* (N. H.) *Democrat* is very imperfectly acquainted with the views of Charles Fourier if it does not know that he invariably disapproved all Political convulsion, and especially all warfare of Labor on Capital as a means of curing Social evils. Educated in an age of rampant Infidelity and Jacobinism, he cherished ever a deep faith in Divine Revelation and Established Government, and, by a chance little or miraculous, escaped massacre as a Monarchist at the hands of the Jacobins on the taking of Lyons. One of his last essays was a forcible protest against any perversion of his views to the support of Revolutionary agitation, or any attempt to instigate hostility and hatred between Property and Labor—two vast interests which ought to be in harmony, which, unhappily, are not wholly so, but which never can be made so by sowing strife between them.—We are probably an earlier student of these views than our cotemporary, but we never bring them before the public in connexion with party politics of any sort. 'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.'

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Sheriff Kellogg of Ulia, has made a seizure of stolen property in Annsville, Oneida county, amounting to 600 or \$700. The persons taken are Samuel and Leonard Eaton, and Chaylor, Nicholas, Johnson, Timothy and George Armstrong. The goods were found at the houses of Timothy and George Armstrong, Leonard Eaton and a widow Campbell. They consist of silks, cloths, clothing, books, &c.; and a large portion have been identified as belonging to merchants in Ulia.

A man named Johnson was killed near Wilmington, Del. on Saturday last, by being thrown from a carriage. He was racing at the time with a Mr. Taylor, whose vehicle struck Johnson's, when he was thrown to the ground with such violence as to cause his death. Taylor drove on pell mell without even stopping to inquire the fate of his unfortunate companion.

We call the attention of our readers to the Lecture of Mr. SHEA, in Washington Hall, this evening. The Lecture itself will possess the deepest interest to the lovers of Ireland. Of facts—naked, yet thrilling—such as Mr. Shea will give us, we want more in regard to that country. Several distinguished vocalists and performers will give a Concert at the close. Among them we notice Mrs. Page, Signor Bini, and Charles M. King, Esq. The Master Hughes will also be present. Of Mrs. Page this seems a favorable opportunity to say, that this is the last appearance but one of this delightful vocalist previous to her departure for the South.

PROF. BRONSON gives another Extra Lecture at the Society Library this evening on the relations of Body and Mind in connection with the laws of Life, Health and Beauty. Admittance 25 cents, for which each auditor will be entitled in addition to a copy of his 'Elements of Physiology,' illustrated by one hundred engravings. (See Card.)

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Madison and Catherine streets, are holding a Fair in the Basement of their Church, for the purpose of raising funds for the payment of the debt of the Church. The Fair will continue open for the rest of this week. We invite all who are at all interested in the matter to give them a call. Professor J. N. Maffitt is the Conductor of the Fair, and he is assisted by a bevy of the most beautiful young ladies residing in the Eastern section of the City.

THE FIRMEN.—With few exceptions, the Fire Companies of the City and County of Philadelphia, have arrayed themselves in direct opposition to the late Ordinance of Councils, and tell them, as also the Commissioners of several Districts, in plain terms, that a species of moral or political cowardice has been exhibited by them in almost every instance when the question of rioting among the firemen has come before them for discussion. They ask for the enforcement of the laws—the stark and unsparring enforcement of them—they are strong enough, but unfortunately they are too often left to be administered by grovelling and policy seeking agents.

A Mr. Stevens of Pittsburg, who came passenger last evening from New-York in the Mail Pilot Line, had his pocket picked of about \$70 in Eastern notes, a number of valuable papers, &c.

The weather to-day is cold and blustering, with

By This Morning's Mail.

The boat which brought across the South-eastern mail last night from Jersey City, was detained on its passage over an hour by the ice in the river, and was finally obliged to come to at Whitehall about 2 o'clock.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Present as yesterday. On motion of Mr. Webster, James Wilson, Esq. of Iowa Territory, was admitted an Attorney and Counsellor of this Court. No. 17, John Randal, Jr., appellant, vs. Wm. Linn Brown. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Cadwalader for the appellee, and by Mr. C. Ingersoll for the appellant. Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A.M. [Madisonian.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. JOHN WILSON, of Washington, Chief Clerk of the Surveys of the General Land Office, in the place of William T. Steiger, transferred.

The trial of Marsh at Newark, N. J. for the murder of Phebe Chaddick, has not yet concluded. The testimony, however, would probably be got through with yesterday afternoon.

MURDER.—A slip from the Norfolk Herald states that a man named Samuel Currier was found dead in a lumber yard in that town with his skull fractured. He was Mate of the scht St. Thomas, of Boston, and belonged to Newburyport. An examination before the Mayor gave some hope that the perpetrators would be discovered. From the evidence it appeared that he was last seen in very bad company.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 21. In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, to-day, Mr. G. DAVIS of Ky., from the Committee on Elections, made a minority report on the case of the members elected by general ticket. On motion of Mr. J. Campbell, 10,000 extra copies of both reports were ordered printed.

Mr. ADAMS' report on rules again came up, and Mr. WINTHROP concluded his remarks. He referred to a rule laid down by Hatsell, the great Parliamentary authority, that the duty of receiving and considering the petitions of the people was paramount and antecedent to all rules. He commented on the impolicy of the 21st rule, even for Southern men, and hoped, in accordance with Hatsell's rule, that the course taken with other petitions would soon be the usual course with Abolition petitions. This he insisted on, if the 21st rule was to be varied from at all.

Mr. PAYNE of Ala. warmly advocated the 21st rule, as compatible with the right of petition. Taking for granted the right of property in slaves, he considered the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia synonymous with that of the abolition of the right of property; and from effecting this, Congress, although the exclusive Legislature for the District, was expressly prohibited by the deeds of cession (the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia having neither delegated this power therein, nor having it in their possession, it having been expressly prohibited by the Declarations of rights in these States) by the prohibitions of the Constitution (applicable in this District to the same extent as in the States) from taking private property without just compensation, &c. He repeated the appeal to Northern Democrats who were connected with the abolitionists (for an abolitionist proper was not a man of honor) to consult right as well as all interests by sustaining with them the 21st rule, &c. &c.

The subject was laid over. Reports were made on leave—by Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a bill authorizing equitable payments to agents of persons in whose favor awards had been made under treaties with foreign nations, and left in the Treasury in payment of debts due the U. States; and by Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on Claims, a bill for the payment of the passage of Gen. Lafayette from France to the U. States in 1824.

On motion of Mr. OWEN, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. J. CAMPBELL in the chair,) and took up the report adverse to giving notice to Great Britain to terminate the Government occupancy of Oregon.—Mr. O. concluded his remarks, reasserting our undoubted right to the whole territory, despairing utterly of any successful result of negotiation on this subject, urging the necessity of immediate legislation, &c. Two thousand of our citizens were already there, and five, if not ten thousand would go during the next year. He referred to the late declaration of a leading London journal, (although not a ministerial organ,) that it was the intention of England to arm the Indians there, and spoke eloquently of the readiness and ability of our hardy pioneers to rush to the rescue upon the first signal of Indian hostilities, &c.

Mr. THOMASSON of Ky. (of the Committee on Foreign Affairs) made a few remarks in that spirit of sound discretion which so strongly characterizes him, concurring with Mr. Owen as to the justice of our title, but nevertheless reprehending the policy of legislative action upon the subject and the declaration to England that all was ours, on the eve of the arrival of a special ambassador, &c. &c.

Mr. WENTWORTH made a fiery speech in favor of our vindication and enforcement of our unquestionable exclusive right to Oregon, &c. &c. The bill was then laid over; and, on motion of Mr. PARMENTER, the bill to authorize the transfer of Appropriations from one Head to another in the Navy was taken up. Mr. P. briefly explained the necessity of this bill; and, after some conversation, without action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, after the presentation of petitions, and other unimportant business, the bill to appropriate land in Wisconsin for the improvement of Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, was debated by MESSRS. TALLMAGE, TAPPAN and others, and laid over.

The Report adverse to Mr. McDUFFIE'S Revenue bill again came up; and Mr. BERRIEN raised the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate thereon, which was farther discussed at some length. The subject was then laid over to Monday, with the understanding that after the rejoinder of Mr. McDuffie to Mr. Evans, the matter be disposed of.

The Senate, after an Executive session, (with no action of importance,) adjourned. Mr. PHENIX of your City lies dangerously ill of pleurisy. His symptoms are more favorable than yesterday, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25—P. M. THE FEDERAL CEREMONIES.—On Saturday, at noon, the appropriate honors due that gallant and distinguished officer of the American Navy, the late Commodore Porter, will take place. In my next I will give an account of the funeral solemnities.

THE FIREMEN.—With few exceptions, the Fire Companies of the City and County of Philadelphia, have arrayed themselves in direct opposition to the late Ordinance of Councils, and tell them, as also the Commissioners of several Districts, in plain terms, that a species of moral or political cowardice has been exhibited by them in almost every instance when the question of rioting among the firemen has come before them for discussion. They ask for the enforcement of the laws—the stark and unsparring enforcement of them—they are strong enough, but unfortunately they are too often left to be administered by grovelling and policy seeking agents.

A Mr. Stevens of Pittsburg, who came passenger last evening from New-York in the Mail Pilot Line, had his pocket picked of about \$70 in Eastern notes, a number of valuable papers, &c.

indications of a storm. The navigation is again impeded with ice.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling of Jeremiah Coldish, Ridge Road, opposite the Union Drive Yard, was broken into on Wednesday evening, and robbed of about \$70 and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel.

STOCKS.—The business at the Stock Board to-day was light, with the exception of Girard Bank and Vicksburg, &c. which were taken at the First Board. Reading Railroad proved a 25th, but closed at 23. Schuylkill Navigation closed at \$100. State was not in demand. The sales amounted to only \$100 at yesterday's rates.

At the second Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the third Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the fourth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the fifth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the sixth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the seventh Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the eighth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the ninth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the tenth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the eleventh Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21.

At the twelfth Board the sales were \$800 Wilmington Gas at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 30,000 at \$45, \$500 State Gas, 190,000 at \$21, \$1000 State Gas, 190,000